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the history of the country," and that "the close of Monroe's (second) administration was in every respect the end of the "Era of Good Feeling."

These lapses are not numerous in Dr. Channing's book, but they are sadly significant. They could not have been made by any writer who had mastered even the published documents recently brought to light concerning Washington, Monroe, Edmund Randolph, Jefferson, Thomas Paine, much less searched into the mass of unpublished documents in our State archives. It is distressing to observe a similar lack of original research in most of the volumes which profess to deal in any compendious way with American history. McMasters, John Fiske, and now Dr. Channing, seem to think that our history can be written within the walls of their respective libraries, and do not appear to be aware that they are dealing summarily with facts, traditions, situations, affecting other countries, and even with the international relations of these countries at the present moment. A similar fault pervades most of the historical works of England and France, which are largely indictments of each other, based on partial investigations. There is great need of a real and thorough work, written by some English or American scholar, narrating with absolute impartiality the international history of America, England, and France, and without any bias of national pride in great names,—such as Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Hamilton, Burke, Pitt, Fox, Napoleon, or any other conventionalised hero or bogey. These men had their virtues and their faults, and by both history was moulded; and the historian, occupying the House of the Interpreter, should never descend into the arena of the partisan conflicts whose meaning he is to unfold and whose results he is to trace out.

What young and brave student is there in the West who will consecrate himself to the task of giving to America and to Europe a history that exact thinkers and judicial patriots in both hemispheres shall welcome, and which may train the more cosmopolitan generation whose motto will be : "The world is my country, to do good my religion"?

M. D. CONWAY.

GRUNDRISS DER PSYCHOLOGIE. By *Wilhelm Wundt*. Leipsic: Wilhelm Engelmann. 1896, Pages, 392.

The psychological views of Professor Wundt are so well known, and his works on this and cognate branches so widely circulated, that it is unnecessary to speak of the character and tendency of his present concise *Rudiments of Psychology*, which after long solicitations he has at last been induced to give to the world. It will be sufficient to characterise its position with regard to the great psychologist's other works. The purpose of the *Rudiments* has been a twofold one: first, to place into the hands of Professor Wundt's pupils an outline of his oral course in psychology, an end which will meet the needs of nearly all students of the subject, and secondly, to provide for the general reader of culture, who wishes to get some conception of the work in modern psychology, a systematic survey of its most important results and theories. In consequence of this simplicity and limitation of pur-

pose, the exposition has been restricted to the simplest and most important facts, and all explanation of apparatus and experimenting has been omitted. Naturally, Professor Wundt has laid at the foundation of his treatment the views which he himself regards as the best, but he has not omitted to characterise briefly the principal psychological doctrines which diverge from his own.

We have now from Professor Wundt's pen three formal and important works on psychology proper. The first is his celebrated voluminous treatise on the *Elements of Physiological Psychology*, which, if it has not been nominally translated, has yet been partially paraphrased in American text-books. This treatise was devoted to the exposition of the methods for applying the procedures of physical science to the investigation and analysis of psycho-physical facts, and of the results which had been reached by the application of those methods. General considerations, of course, were here forced into the background. The second work is the new edition of his *Lectures on Human and Animal Psychology*, which has been translated into English by Professors Titchener and Creighton, of Cornell. This is a more popular attempt at giving the character and purpose of experimental psychology, but at the same time it includes discussions of more general philosophic import. In other words, the first work laid greatest stress upon the relations of psychology to physiology, the second emphasised principally the philosophical points of view, while the present work or *Rudiments* is devoted to the presentation of psychology in that special orderly form and systematic arrangement which is the outcome of Professor Wundt's experience and judgment on the methodology of the subject. The author himself regards it in this point of view as a helpful supplement to all his previous psychological works and especially to his formal views, as stated in the section entitled "The Logic of Psychology," in the second volume of the second part of the second edition of his Logic.

The treatment itself falls under four heads exclusive of the Introduction, where the problems, theories, and methods of psychology are discussed. The first head is called "Psychical Elements," where simple sensations and feelings are considered. The second is called "Psychical Compounds" (*Gebilde*), where the subjects of intensive and spatial percepts, temporal, visual, and auditory percepts, composite feelings, emotions, and volitions are discussed. The third bears the title of the "Relations between the Psychical Compounds," and treats of consciousness and attention, association, memory, apperceptive combinations, psychical states, etc. The fourth is entitled "Products of Psychical Evolution." Here are emphasised the psychical attributes of animals, the psychical evolution of the child, the evolution of intellectual communities, embracing language, mythology, and customs. The last and fifth head bears the title of "Psychical Causality and its Laws." The notion of the soul, the psychological laws of relation, and the psychological laws of evolution are here dwelt upon. The whole comprises about 384 pages, making the exposition, thus, a model of conciseness, as it is also with respect to the richness and importance of the material offered.

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ON MEMORY, AND THE SPECIFIC ENERGIES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. By *Prof. Ewald Hering*. Chicago: The Open Court Publishing Co. Pages, 50. Price, 15 cents.

Students have now accessible in a cheap form both the classical memoir of Hering "On Memory," and his equally well-known article on "The Specific Energies of the Nervous System. Hering has rarely unbent himself to popular and untechnical expression; in fact, with the exception of these two essays, we know of hardly another case of his having done so in all his published works. But he is certainly a master in the art of giving abstruse results in concise and simple form. More of such work would have been a boon to the semi-scientific world, and it is safe to say that much of his high reputation, even among inquirers, or at least among such as have not worked in just his specialty, is due to the success of the essays comprised in this little book.

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L'ANNÉE PSYCHOLOGIQUE. Publiée par MM. H. Beaunis et A. Binet. Paris: Félix Alcan. 1896. Pages, 1010. Price, 15 fr.

The Messrs. Beaunis and Binet are to be congratulated upon the success of the undertaking born into life in this portly volume. The *Année Psychologique* counts among its collaborators Professor Ribot of the Collège de France, M. Victor Henri, now engaged in the Laboratory of Wundt, at Leipsic, MM. Azoulay, Biervliet, Bourdon, Chaslin Courtier, Flournoy, Forel, Gley, Passy, Philippe, Xilliez, and Mlle. Szczawinska. The laudable purpose of the *Année* has been (1) to present a series of original and representative memoirs by leading psychologists; (2) to present an account of the work done in the Laboratory of Physiological Psychology at Paris; (3) to present general systematic synopses of the work done in certain extremely special departments of psychological research and thought, the choice of which seems largely dictated by the taste of the collaborators; (4) analytical notices of the main works which have appeared in psychology and cognate subjects; (5) and lastly, a biographical index of everything which has appeared upon psychology or upon any subject relating to psychology during the entire preceding year (1895). This last list includes 1394 titles. The original memoirs are by (1) Ribot, "Abnormal Morbid Characters;" (2) Forel, "Bird's-eye View of Comparative Psychology;" (3) Flournoy, "On Time of Reading and Omission;" (4) Bourdon, "On Intellectual Phenomena;" (5) Gley, "On Conditions Favoring Hypnosis;" (6) Biervliet, "Illusions of Weight." In the accounts of special departments of research we have an article by Azoulay, who is something of a spelling-reformer, on "Histological Psychology;" an article by V. Henri on "The Space-Sense of the Skin;" by J. Passy, on "Olfactive Sensations;" by A. Binet and V. Henri, on "Individual Psychology," and lastly, one by V. Henri, on "The Calculation of Probabilities in Psychology."

The labor involved in the compilation of this large work has been enormous and its convenience will be appreciated by all students of psychology. Annual sub-